

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

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WHOLE NO. 329.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

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WE occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truths, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. All others to EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

THE BUGLE.

Letter from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, 1851.

To the Editor of the Bugle: The Ohio River at this place has been tightly frozen over since last Saturday morning the 20th inst., and its glassy surface has been crowded with people some engaged in skating and others in various amusements. Attempts have been made to cross with horses and droves of cattle some of which were successful and others not. The Licking River (emptying into the Ohio opposite to this place) was closed some days before and being of smoother surface is a better place for skating. The closing of the River by ice is a new sight to the vast majority of our citizens, as our population was only one-third of its present number when it was last closed, which was in the winter of 1838-39. For three days last week the temperature was lower than it has been before at this place for ten years. The Mercury stood early in the morning by its thermometer 8° below Zero—by others 6 and 5°. Through the day it rose a few degrees above Zero, and two other days were nearly as cold. The weather has been as cold or colder through the State North and East as this appears from reports received, and as you can probably testify, in your own section. The temperature has not been so severe since the River closed and in the last two days has moderated so much that there will probably be a breaking up of the ice in a very few days.

For the past two weeks or so, it has been "tax time" and there has been as usual a pressure for money to pay the taxes due on the 20th. Contrary to expectation the rate is less than last year when it was 17 mills on the dollar. This year it is 15 mills—just 11-2 per cent. I am informed however that this is but a temporary relief, and that the next year it will be as high as ever. The rate has increased rapidly for some years past. In 1848 it was 10 mills on the dollar; in 1849, 13-14 mills; in 1850, 17 mills; in 1851, 15 mills. The amount of taxes paid by the city in 1848 was \$234,000. In 1849 it was \$260,000. In 1850 it was \$275,000. In 1851 it is \$280,000. The whole amount for Hamilton County for this year is \$810,000. A great part of the amount paid in the City is for City purposes which make the rate assessed larger than that of any of the Townships. A list has been published showing the amounts paid by those of our citizens and companies paying upwards of \$1,000 each. As usual, N. Longworth is at the head of the list, his taxes this year being \$17,500. The next below this \$6,748. There are three paying from \$3,000 to \$4,000 ten from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and thirty-five from \$1,000 to \$2,000. This cannot compare with Boston but for a young city like this it shows that not a little has been done to accumulate wealth. Some idea of the high rate of our taxation may be inferred from a statement I have seen that last year Wm. B. Astor of N. York City paid taxes amounting to \$23,891 assessed on \$2,600,300. Here Mr. Longworth pays \$17,500 on a little less than one-half that amount of real estate!

It is ascertained now that Kossuth will visit this city. He has given a very cordial acceptance of the invitation sent by our City Council and expressed his intention of coming as soon as he gets through with his visit at Washington. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here on the 13th at which strong resolutions were passed in favor of Kossuth and Hungarian revolution and a committee appointed to act with that of the Council in his reception. The committee have made their arrangements in part, a programme of which has been published, and the procession will no doubt be one of the largest ever witnessed in this city. All the military companies, and a number of civic associations will turn out to give him a welcome. Kossuth will meet with as warm and hearty a reception here as any city in the Union. A subscription has already been opened at the office of one of our principal bankers to the Kossuth fund to aid future revolutions in Hungary, and a good number have put down liberal sums.

No enterprise having for its object the overthrow of absolutism and the aid of freedom

for the white race seems to lack warm supporters amongst us—especially since Democracy (so called) has been gaining strength here. A meeting in behalf of the Irish exiles, Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and others has been held here lately, a memorial of considerable length and ably written, adopted, to President Fillmore, requesting him to interfere with the British Government for their release. This is now circulating for signatures, and will be sent to Washington with a long roll of names appended.

The Free-Soilers of the City had a meeting a few days since at which it was resolved to organize for the State elections, and keep up the organization of the party. Delegates were appointed to a State Convention and to a National Convention to be held at Pittsburgh, and John P. Hale was recommended for President, and Samuel Lewis for Vice President. A resolution was offered condemning the course pursued by Senator Chase but after a warm discussion it was voted down, and the only reference made to it was in the 2nd of the resolutions adopted, which reads thus—

2. That we feel greatly encouraged by the increased vote cast for our candidates at the recent elections, especially in view of the very unfavorable circumstances in which the party was placed by the nomination of some gentlemen not of the party, the dissenting views of some of our political friends, and the limited time allowed for canvassing the political field.

The 7th resolution,—
7th Recommends the Ohio Times (Mount Vernon) to the patronage of the friends of freedom in Hamilton county, and asks the removal of its office of publication to Cincinnati.

Four other of the resolutions are as follows:

12th Asks the Legislature to abolish traffic in intoxicating liquors, and commands the Maine and Wisconsin laws on the subject.

13th Insists that public land be guaranteed to actual settlers in limited quantities, and upon "homestead exemption."

14th Approves of a reduction of postage on letters to one cent, and on newspapers to a half cent, prepaid.

15th Synthesizes heartily with Kossuth, and thinks that no declaration of war against the United States by the Despot of Europe should deter our Government from intervening peacefully to prevent those Despot from destroying the independent existence of Hungary.

There is very little disposition manifested to follow in the track of Senator Chase among our friends here. The Free Soilers will adhere to their principles, nominate men who can be relied upon, and vote for them. The first resolution adopted, expresses this determination very clearly.

Resolved, That the friends of freedom in Hamilton county are as much as ever attached to those principles which are comprehended in the terms Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Suffrage and Free Men, and therefore are fixed in the resolution to support no man for office who is not distinctively recognized as the representative of these principles, and to encourage no party in the State or Nation, which does not openly and in good faith avow them.

I have more to say on Anti-Slavery matters, but must defer it for my next letter.

Yours, P.

Letter from Francis Barry.

BERLIN, Erie Co., Dec. 23, 1851.

MR. EDITOR: In writing for your paper, I shall endeavor to confine my "investigations" to "Anti-Slavery purposes." The questions, "Does the Bible sanction slavery?" and "were the writers of the Bible supernaturally inspired?" appear to me to be vitally important. They should by all means be discussed, and if possible, settled, on the Anti-Slavery platform. On the right settlement of these questions, more than any other, depends, in my opinion, the welfare of the Anti-Slavery cause. For one I was glad to see the remarks of your correspondents on this subject. These questions will have to be met and disposed of, and the sooner the better. As I give away all my papers, I have not Mr. Barker's letter at hand. But I shall probably differ somewhat with him, as well as with our friends—the Wilsons. The opinion appears to be very generally entertained, that the Bible must be received as a whole, or rejected as a whole. I do not discover any such necessity. Let the Bible, as every thing else, pass for what it is worth. The various parts of the Bible were written by different men, and in different ages of the world; and of course, each part rests on its own merits. So that if some of them were inspired, it does not follow that they all were. The different writings which now make up the Bible, were collected together, several hundred years after some of them were written, by a council of ecclesiastics, whom nobody pretends were inspired. These ecclesiastics passed their opinion upon various other writings. Some of these were rejected by only a small majority; and some of those which they declared inspired, (and which now compose the Bible) were voted so, only

by a small majority; and one or two ("Revelations" for one, I believe) were only received by a majority of one. Thus we see that the claim to inspiration of a portion of the Bible, rests upon the opinion of one poor frail fallible uninspired mortal! And may it not be, that some of the writings that were rejected, were really inspired? And may it not be that some of those that were received, were not inspired; (if indeed any of them were.) The most that is said by the writers themselves, on the subject is this—"All Scripture is given by the inspiration of God, &c." This was said before the New Testament was compiled, and either applies simply to the Old Testament, or (and more probable) to writings in general. So this amounts to nothing. And suppose the writers of the Bible had claimed to be inspired. Mahomet and Joe Smith, I believe, set up the same claim.

To the question—"Does the Bible sanction slavery?" I answer—some of the writers of the Bible appear to approve slavery, while others denounce it in the strongest terms. The Book contains every variety of doctrine and precept, from the command to the Israelites, to go into a neighboring province, and murder, plunder and burn, to the heavenly injunction—"Love thy neighbor as thyself;"—from the folios of the Mosiac arrangements,—to the logical and sublime doctrines and precepts of Jesus Christ. I will make one or two quotations, to offset against some made by former correspondents:

Bible—"Both thy bond. Constitution—"To es-men, and thy bond maids tabish Justice, insure which thou shalt have, tranquility, provide shall be of the heathen for the covens de that are round about you; fence, promote the of them shall ye buy GENERAL welfare, and bond-men and bond-women secure the blessings of LIBERTY."

Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they beget in your land: and they shall be your possession.

And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bond-men forever." (Lev. 25th Chap.)

Bible—"And if a man Constitution—"No smite his servant, or his person shall be de-graded, with a rod, and he shall have liberty, or die under his hand; he that property, without due shall be surely punished: process of law."—Ed. Notwithstanding, if (5th Amendment.) he continue a day or two he shall not be punished; for he is his MONEY." (Ex. 21st Chap.)

Of course no sane person will deny that the above passages sanction slavery, in explicit and positive terms. Who can doubt then that the doctrine that these passages are "the word of God," is a formidable obstacle in the way of the Anti-Slavery cause? And who shall rebuke the Abolitionist, who, on the Anti-Slavery platform, holds up this despicable doctrine to be abhorred and hated by all who respect God and love humanity.

FRANCIS BARRY.

Kossuth and Slavery—Letter from B. C. Gilbert.

ATWATER, Portage Co., Dec. 26, 1851.

DEAR MARIUS: I look upon the movements of Public men or measures with peculiar interest, when either is likely to effect in any way the great question of our country's infamy. Of course I have not been an indifferent spectator in what has transpired in regard to Kossuth, since our government became interested in his release.

Pro-slavery as it is; I never gave it credit for one particle of honest sympathy with the Hungarian leader or his followers. It would be utterly impossible to convince me, that a government so perfectly Devilish as to pass laws imposing heavy penalties, on the humane for sheltering, feeding, and clothing, the houseless, hungry, and naked, of its own citizens, can have a heart to feel for the oppressed of other countries. It seems like unparadoxical hypocrisy in such statesmen as the blotted "Godlike" to make such professions, after trampling humanity under foot at home, and actually standing with their heels on the necks of their victims while they extend the hand of sympathy to Kossuth. They evidently mean it all for evil, I sincerely hope it will result in good.

It seems as if there was something contaminating in our very atmosphere and very few foreigners (illustrious ones) can inhale it with safety, it not infrequently works quite a change in their principles on great moral questions.

I hoped it might not be so with the Hungarian, and yet I had my fears. I have just read his reception speech in New York and it seems to me as carefully guarded, as the speech of a northern doughface who is fishing for pro, and anti-slavery votes. The first

half of it is taken up principally with praise of the government, which would all be well enough if it deserved it, and it would, if it were only what it professes to be. But Marius what do you understand by this kind of talk. "I am a straight forward man. I am a republican. I have avowed it openly in the monarchial but free England, and I am happy to state that I have nothing lost by this avowal there. I hope I will not lose here in republican America by that frankness, which must be one of the chief qualities of every republican. So I beg leave frankly and openly to state the following points: First, that I take it to be the duty of honor and principle not to meddle with whatever party question of your own domestic affairs. I claim for my country the right to dispose of itself; so I am resolved and must be to respect the same principle here and everywhere."

Now why the necessity for all this careful defining of position, but for a knowledge of the fact that this boasted republic is holding three millions of human beings in a condition that for brutality is unknown to the Magyrs.

In Monarchical England he could openly avow himself a republican, could even say to an Anti-Slavery Association: "These associations are bound up with much of the glory of England, because it was by them that every great principle was carried in that country, from the abolition of slavery down to Free Trade."

Was there greater necessity for speaking of slavery in monarchical England where it is abolished, than in republican America where it exists in all its horrors?

But he takes it to be the duty of honor and principle not to meddle with party questions of our domestic affairs. And what is the avowed object of his mission here? To array us against Austria in behalf of Hungary. Might we not with the same propriety say, it is the part of honor and principle not to meddle with Austria's domestic affairs. Austria proceeds upon precisely the same principle that America does; might makes right; we will because we can. Legislation sanctions, and sanctifies any enormity.

But then I deny that this is a party question of domestic character. It pertains to humanity and is inseparable from it. Whenever one human being finds another deprived of his rights, he but speaks for himself when he demands their restoration. It is as impossible that his rights will not suffer, as that an individual receiving a physical injury in one limb will not suffer through his entire system. Do you want a fact in proof; look at the nominally free in this country; the press muzzled, ministry dumb, legislators gagged, vigilance committees posted all over the South, so that a genuine republican may not express his sentiments except at the risk of his life. Are we not suffering for our infringement of the negroes rights.

To be sure politicians have used it as a hobby to ride into presidential and gubernatorial chairs, in short have rode up to wherever there was a loaf, or a fish that government could dispense. Still so far from being domestic it is world wide.

Had our politicians been arrayed on the subject of banks and tariffs, I should have thought it quite uncourtous in either party, to have made an effort to enlist Kossuth. And I do not now ask that he should go about the country making Anti-Slavery speeches, or commence the publication of an Anti-Slavery paper. He has another work to perform equally worthy, though I think his ultimate success will in a great measure depend upon his faithfulness in rebuking despotism whenever found. In the language of John P. Hale in the United States Senate: "I want him to come here and in his very person go through all this land a living advocate of the rights of man, so that everybody, wherever he may be, who feels in his breast that he is guilty of any invasion or infraction of those rights, when he looks into the face of Kossuth may see there linaments that speak reproach."

B. C. GILBERT.

The Mussulman is obliged to marry the woman, whether slave or free, who has borne him a child. If the same law were applied to the masters of slaves and the overseers of plantations at the South, a very large proportion of the black women would get white husbands, while many of the latter would have wives enough for a harem. And yet we are told by Colonizationists that repugnance between white and colored people is natural and invincible.—Freeman.

The most foolish thing in the world is said to be to bow to the rich until you are unable to stand erect in the presence of an honest man.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.

If thou wouldst live long, live well; for folly and wickedness shorten life.

The Other Side.

DEAR MARIUS: My last "Bugle" has just come to hand, and in it, I notice a communication from the pen of Henry C. Wright, entitled "Kossuth—his course in regard to American Slavery," which, were not his signature appended thereto, I should not have believed to have been his, on account of its illiberality and injustice. I may as well say, that I have the honor to belong to the same school of Abolitionists as Mr. Wright, and am therefore grieved to see a prominent individual of our number, step out of his way to attack such a man as Kossuth—and an exile at that.

Kossuth comes to this country for a specific purpose—that is, to rid his country of that most despot of despots, the House of Austria. An exile from Hungary, he must of course seek abroad, what he is not permitted to obtain at home. He does not come here to set us right on the subject of slavery, or any thing else, but solely to procure means to liberate his country. In the prosecution of this object he is indefatigable, who will say that he is not entitled to receive the sympathy of all philanthropists?

I will suppose a case. Suppose a manufacturer in England, one who held a prominent place in the government of that country, and who took the liberal view of things, were to visit this country to purchase flax for the purpose of making flax-cotton. Well, as soon as he steps on our shores, he is assailed because he does not devote his time and energies against American Slavery. His reply would be, "I come not for that purpose—my object is to buy flax." And in so doing to strike a blow against Slavery? by substituting Northern flax for Southern cotton.

So with Kossuth. In striking off the chains of Hungary, he is dealing a blow against Slavery in the United States.

Friend Wright must have very acute vision to see how capital is to be made out of Kossuth, in the next Presidential election. It will be easier for an Elephant to go thro' the eye of a cambric needle, than for either political party to make much "capital" out of the noble Magyar chieftain.

Mr. Wright seems not content with the past of Kossuth, but must needs anticipate. It is not for any one to say what "Kossuth's first act of devotion" will be "after landing on our shores"; and as to his "swearing allegiance to the fiend that presides over her [this country's] slave auctions, her slave prisons, her slave plantations, her slave courts, and her slave hunts,"—who believes a word of such nonsense as that? It is worse than idle to talk of it. When Kossuth eulogizes Liberty as "the best gift of God," as "the right of every human being," does he not condemn slavery? So it seems to me. "Mark, and see if he utters one word against slavery," says Mr. Wright, who will not gain the title of "prophet" by this prediction, as every one knew he could not, in all probability, as that was not his distinct purpose.

Friend Wright must have worked himself into a complete frenzy when he wrote the last three or four lines of his communication, viz: "Kossuth hunting fugitive slaves! Kossuth a slave-driver!—swearing allegiance to slavery! And all to get hospitality from slaveholders!" That is what I call setting it up very steep! Should those lines meet the gallant Magyar's eye, he would undoubtedly wonder when it was, that he committed so many atrocities.

No one can detest such abhorrent and loathsome specimens of humanity as Henry S. Foote, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, &c., more than myself—but because Hangman Foote shakes Kossuth's hand, shall we therefore call him polluted? Cannot virtue pass by vice unharmed?

When Father Matthew came to this country, he too had a specific purpose, but, unfortunately for himself, he had years before signed an address which urged his countrymen in the United States to "cling to the Abolitionists everywhere;" and the Anti-Slavery portion of this country, had a right to expect him to act as he had urged his countrymen to act. But Kossuth was under no such obligation. He believed in the old adage that "Charity begins at home," and acted accordingly, seeking first to free his own country before freeing others.

Yours, truly, P. W. W.

Dec. 30, 1851.

ROMAN REMAINS—A large landholder in Bollee, near Rouen, France lately discovered, while constructing a road through a portion of his property, a large earthen jar, such as were used by the Romans for containing the ashes of the dead. Further researches led to the discovery of no less than 120 similar jars and vases, some of them of glass, and about 50 of the number contained either bones or ashes and many of them were ornamented with various colors.

Our happiness depends more upon dispositions and tempers than on our possessions.

From F. Douglass' Paper.

Drayton and Sayre.

Had Drayton and Sayre been confined in Turkey, instead of America, for attempting to give freedom to some seventy Hungarians, instead of a like number of Americans, they might now be in the suit of the Magyar, receiving the applause and honors that are showering upon him, by the American people, and by the government which now holds them in painful and loathsome bondage.—The United States, in the view of the Magyar himself, and of the civilized world, can be looked upon only as a self-condemned hypocrite, so long as she holds Kossuth in honor, and Drayton and Sayre in disgrace. O! how accursed and nameless is that cruelty, which loads our own countrymen with chains, and bars them from the light of day, for the very act which it honors with a national pageant and a crown of glory, when performed by brave men in the extremity of Europe!

And what is our government saying to the American people by the honors it is bestowing upon the brows of the noble Kossuth? Is it not, that he deserves the world's honors, for drawing his sword and smiting the tyranny, that sits like a night-mare upon the bosoms of his suffering countrymen? Is it not saying, it would be a deed worthy of like honor, were the generous and brave people of this country, to smite the tyranny that shuts Drayton and Sayre from the light of day, pull down his prison, "not leaving one stone upon another," and let the heaven honored captives go free?

For three long years, those glorious men have been shut in the national cells with the vilest of criminals, separated from their families, and all the means of comfort and enjoyment, save what they derive from a consciousness of innocence, and the justice due to worthy actions. Three years ago, the revolutionary cannon in Europe announced that Kossuth had headed the armies of freedom. The roar of those cannon came booming over the waves to our shores. Our national artillery gave back the report in joyous thunder tones at the Capitol. The earthquake of applause shook the continent.—Drayton and Sayre were there, and were thrilled by it. Under cover of the shouts for freedom, some seventy men took refuge in their vessel that lay in the Chesapeake, as the means of recovering their liberties. For the crime of receiving those seventy men as freemen, who were claimed as slaves, Drayton and Sayre are seized and plunged into prison. The thunders of freedom, which echoed from continent to continent, died upon their ears when they entered the dungeon, and there their acquaintance with the world's history ends. Their existence has been a blank. The progress of events in Europe and America has been unseen by them. Their country has been their dungeon; their history, its wretched and gloomy details. The noise of European battles for freedom reached not their ears; the issues of the conflict so gloriously begun, came not to their dark abodes.

And now, after this long and dreary blank, a discomfited hero of that revolution which so thrilled their hearts, comes by the invitation of Congress, and the providence of God, to receive unequalled honors and applause at the very gates of their prison.—Great God! shall they utter their curses, and clank their chains, in the ears of the generous and liberty-loving Kossuth? Shall such inconsistency and cruelty be perpetrated in sight of a jutting Heaven? If our government will send an embassy to Europe, to procure from the Russian and Turk the liberty of Kossuth, shall they hold in inglorious bondage the great hearted Drayton and Sayre? It would seem as if such an astounding contingency, and cruelty; such meanness, hypocrisy and injustice, would wake the sleeping thunders of Freedom to lay the walls of their prison in the dust. Heaven knows, we wish it may be done in the presence of the great Magyar.—J. T.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

The Dregs of the Cup!

Our readers will doubtless be surprised to learn that Judge Kane, has decided that the witnesses summoned for the defense of Castner Hanaway shall not be paid by the United States! We did not think it possible that the men who have urged on these prosecutions for treason in the face of law and common sense, and in a spirit disgraceful to the age, could possibly do anything that would excite our surprise; but this act of superlative meanness excites our amazement as well as indignation. Judge Grier, when his attention was first called to the subject, admitted distinctly that the Government was bound to pay the witnesses, but as some of his orders had been reviewed by the officers of the Treasury at Washington, he did not wish to act in the case, and would leave it to his brother Kane. The question came up for argument on Friday last. Mr. Ashmead resisted the payment of the witnesses, and Messrs. Read and Cuyler contended manfully against the meanness and injustice of refusing to pay them; but as we understand the matter, Judge Kane, in the exercise of a discretion which the law gives him, decided that they should not be paid! It is not pretended, we believe, that the law required such a decision, though it is contended that it did not forbid it. But, independent of all legal technicalities, just consider how base it is on the part of the Government to compel Castner Hanaway to pay his witnesses. He had been charged, as the facts exhibited during the trial fully proved, with an offense of which he was entirely innocent—an offense, too, the penalty of which is death. He had spent three months in prison upon a charge which no intelligent lawyer, whose brains were not utterly obfuscated by the sorceries of the Slave Power, could for one moment expect to prove. A poor man, dependent upon his labor for the support of his family, he had been denied bail, and thus

not only cut off from all opportunity of earning his bread, but subjected to severe losses from the interruption of his business. His health, too, had suffered severely from the unwholesome air of the prison. After enduring all this, and when he had demonstrated his entire innocence of the charge brought against him, the Court had the meanness to subject him to the liability of paying for years to pay the witnesses who had been summoned to testify in his behalf. And Mr. Ashmead even had the effrontery to insist that he had been acquitted only upon a mere technicality—that he was guilty in fact, though not in form!

This is an outrage upon justice of which we find it difficult to speak with any degree of calmness.

While Castner Hanaway, (as a punishment, we suppose, for not being guilty of treason when the Government wanted a victim,) is compelled to pay his witnesses, even though it shall make him a beggar, Mr. Ashmead is allowed to put his hand in Uncle Sam's purse not merely for his own fees, but for the accommodation of any of the slave-catching tribe whom it was his pleasure to summon to Philadelphia during the trial. The Rev. Mr. Gorsuch, son of the man who was killed at Christiana, who knew nothing whatever of the circumstances and who was not even put upon the stand, was accommodated by Mr. Ashmead with a subpoena, to enable him to remain in Philadelphia, at the expense of the United States, during the progress of the trial. How long will injustice like this be tolerated in Pennsylvania?

From F. Douglass' Paper.

Letter from Judge Jay to Gerrit Smith.

We are permitted to print the following admirable letter. Such words from such a source cannot fail of a most happy effect.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR—I thank you for sending me your letter to Mr. J. C. Spencer. I have read it with delight. The castigation is most richly merited, and you administer it with so much skill and with such obvious justice, as not to excite a particle of sympathy for the victim you are torturing. I hope you do not mean to confine your letter to your printed circulars. Let the daily press spread it abroad. I wish our cotton-parsons of the Episcopal Church who, under Mr. Spencer's leadership, have, for some years past, been engaged in building up the barriers of caste in the church of Christ, to have the benefit of your epistle.

This accursed fugitive law is soundly reeling our people. Cruelty and injustice are cultivated as virtues. Christian love and sympathy for human suffering are treated as prejudices to be conquered, and zeal in hunting slaves made the test of patriotism and of fitness for office. But the most diabolical effect of the law is the competition it has excited among our politicians, to offer the blood of their fellow-citizens in exchange for southern votes. I have read Gladstone's account of the atrocities of Neapolitan despotism; but that despotism is in principle just, and merited, and righteous, compared with the effort now making in Philadelphia, under the auspices of Webster and Fillmore, to condemn forty men to the gibbet for rescuing an innocent man from a life of bondage. Think of hanging a man for telling another that there is a warrant for his apprehension as a slave! Think of professed republicans putting men to death for refusing to aid in reducing a fellow-man, guiltless of crime, to the condition of a beast of burden! Neither Naples nor Austria is conscious of such an enormity—an enormity aggravated by the infamous lie, that these men had levied war against the United States. If the Union can be saved only by judicial falsehood and butchery, surely it is a sin to save it.

Let us be of good courage. We may yet be called to testify our faith in Christ by suffering for him. Let us expect and prepare for persecution. Better be hung now by the Whigs as traitors, than be condemned hereafter at the bar of God as slave-catchers.

Have you noticed the assertion in the President's Message: "The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor, is one required and demanded by the express words of the constitution?" The mendacity of this is nearly equal with that of the famous discovery that Asiatic scenery and the law of the earth's formation, rendered slavery in any portion of the vast regions of New Mexico and California, a physical impossibility! If the constitution requires and demands that an alleged fugitive shall not have a jury trial, then Mr. Fillmore's "guide philosopher and friend," by proposing to allow such a trial, proposed an outrage on the constitution. If all the novel and peculiar abominations of this fugitive act are "required and demanded" by the constitution, then has that instrument been grossly violated, from its adoption till the hour when Millard Fillmore attached his name to a law which is a reproach to the civilization and Christianity of the nineteenth century.

You and I, my dear sir, have nearly finished our course, and will ere long, be summoned to account for the deeds done in the body, before Him who is no respecter of persons, and whose judgment will be unswayed by the plaudits or reproaches we may have received from our fellow men. God grant that we may then be found to have revered and obeyed that Higher Law, which, however, derided on earth, has its sanctions in the joys of Heaven and the pains of Hell.

Yours truly,

WM. JAY.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq.

The Christiana Prisoners.

The case of the Christiana prisoners came up for consideration before the Circuit Court on the 17th inst. Mr. Ashmead, U. S. Attorney General, in view of the recent decision of Judge Grier, moved the Court for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* upon all the remaining indictments for treason. The motion was granted, of course.

The first Monday in January was fixed for the trial of Samuel Williams, upon a charge for misdemeanor under the Fugitive law in giving notice to the blacks of Christiana of the approach of Kline and his gang.

In regard to the other prisoners, Mr. Ashmead said that he had felt it incumbent upon him to apprise the State's Attorney for Lancaster County of their liability under the State laws against riot and murder, and that officer had caused a detainer for them all to be lodged with the keeper of the Moyamensing prison. Mr. A. therefore moved the Court that the Marshal be directed to transfer them to Lancaster at his leisure. He

also gave notice of his intention to lodge a detainer for them with the jailer of Lancaster, in order that if not convicted under the State laws, they might be brought back to Philadelphia to be tried for a misdemeanor in obstructing the execution of the Fugitive law. He was determined to do his whole duty, so that if these men were not punished for their crimes, the fault would not be his! His whole bearing toward these unfortunate prisoners was harsh unfeeling.

The prosecution to which these colored men have been subjected under the forms of law is a reproach upon our country and the age. Of the whole twenty-four who now remain in prison, only three were even present at the Christiana affair! Twenty-one of them, we are assured, could prove an alibi by the most unquestionable testimony, if there were a possibility of their getting an immediate hearing before a competent tribunal, instead of being compelled to await the slow process of the law. The only evidence of their presence upon which the Government relies, is that of the miscreant Kline, who in the trial of Hanaway was proved to be a perjured man. In that testimony Mr. Ashmead can have no more real confidence than we have, and yet he persists in keeping his gripe upon twenty-one innocent men, merely to display his zeal as a prosecuting officer and to secure the approbation of the present slave-catching Administration. If he thinks by such a course to earn an enviable reputation as an officer of the Government, or to awaken in this community any other feelings than those of utter detestation for the Fugitive law and its authors, he is doomed to disappointment. The day is not far distant which will witness a verdict on the part of the people against all those who have taken part in this system of legal persecution; a verdict, too, from which there will be no appeal, and against which no effort to stay execution will be of any avail. Let them beware!

—Joseph Scarlett and Samuel Williams have been liberated on bail. The others are still in Moyamensing prison. Marshal Roberts has done all in his power to alleviate their confinement and to enable them to obtain bail.—Penn. Freeman.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOREUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, JANUARY 10, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets February 1st.

To Correspondents.

Correspondents who make charges of delinquency and immorality against whole classes of persons, must give us something more reliable than anonymous signatures. We cannot publish the communication of S. E. A.

E. W.'s is quite too long for one so much occupied with personal matters. Several other communications which we intended long ago to publish, are still delayed.

Anti-Slavery Fairs.

The reports of the various Anti-Slavery Bazaars and Fairs, held during the recent holidays are all highly encouraging. We must confess that heretofore, Fairs have not met our hearty approbation. But we are ready to say, that we think differently now.

To get up and successfully conduct them, requires great labor and devotion on the part of a few, but we know of no instrumentality accomplishing more socially and pecuniarily; none that in its results is more likely to give general satisfaction to all friends of the cause. Of course those not its friends, will carp and cavil at all instrumentalities which promise success. But it is not our especial business to please those who dislike our labors and their results, and who would grieve most of all at whatever should promise most success.

If our friends in various localities, would commence their work in earnest, and in season—we are satisfied from the results before us, for the present year, that a much larger amount could be raised for Anti-Slavery operations during the coming year, than we have ever before realized—and it could be done with greater economy, and to the more general satisfaction of its friends, than in any other method.

The friends in Adrian, Michigan, took hold of this in earnest, and the Michigan table at the recent Fair, made a splendid and successful report of their labors.

At Leesville, last summer, a half dozen young ladies went to work with energy, in this way, and the result was some \$40, for the treasury of the Society.

The recent Fair in Salem passed off pleasantly to all parties, and the pecuniary results under the circumstances, greatly exceeded the expectations. At the opening of the Fair, all seemed gloomy and discouraging without. But the beautiful adornment of the hall—the cheerful display of articles for sale—the cheerfulness of the managers and assistants, indicating the hopefulness that belongs to a good conscience and a good cause, made the hall a pleasant resort for multitudes during the continuance of the Fair.

The fifteenth Anti-Slavery Fair of Pennsylvania, closed on the 19th ult. The net results are not reported, but the receipts amounted to near \$1600. We extract the following, from the account of the Fair published in the Freeman:

On the third evening of the Fair, our Hall was closely crowded by an assembly eager to listen to the eloquence of Wm. H. Furness and Joshua R. Giddings. The soul stirring speeches of these gentlemen were preceded and followed by songs from Joshua Hutchinson, in which the sublimest sentiments were uttered in thrilling music. During the evening, Castner Hanaway and Elijah Lewis were introduced, by Mr. Giddings, to the assembly and were greeted with rapturous applause. On Friday afternoon, a musical entertainment (the generous gift of Joshua Hutchinson to our Fair) was held in an adjacent room, and thus the eloquence of song was added to the many other enjoyments of the occasion. The deep and general interest felt in

the Fair was sustained until its close, and our friends departed feeling that the occasion had been one of refreshment to themselves, and profit to our cause.

Kossuth.

Kossuth's reception in Philadelphia and Baltimore was most enthusiastic. All classes conspiring to do him honor. Judge Kane uttered treason most dippantly—and expressed his willingness to fraternize with traitors the world over. From the Anti-Slavery office, was extended a beautiful white flag, with the inscription, WELCOME THE EXILE.

EVERY INHABITANT OF THE LAND SHOULD BE FREE, FREE AND EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW.—Kossuth.

Below this was the representation of the old Independence Bell, with its inscription "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."

Says the Freeman, "no where else did we see a flag at once so beautiful and appropriate. It attracted a great deal of attention, and the Fugitive and his companions looked at it with evident interest."

At Washington his reception seems to have been less enthusiastic. On the 31st, he waited upon the President, and delivered an address to which the President replied, assuring him of his personal sympathy, but carefully avoiding any approval of Mr. Kossuth's plans. A large majority of the House of Representatives were desirous of giving him an invitation to their hall, and the appointment of a suitable committee to superintend his reception. But a minority, principally of slaveholders, by their union and adroit parliamentary maneuvering, managed for several days to defeat their plans. On Monday the 5th, however, they succeeded in passing the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of which, Mr. Carter of Ohio is chairman. At one o'clock of the same day, Kossuth received a formal introduction to the Senate. A Congressional Dinner was given him on the 7th.

The proceedings at Washington make it manifest to every body that the whole source of opposition is the fear of the slaveholders. The Washington Correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette says:

"The masters of American slaves will not allow Kossuth to be received at the seat of government, because they think it to be for their interest and their safety that the people of Europe should be slaves. They are against any freedom any where, but the freedom of a few men, to buy and to sell, to lash and imprison, to tax and behead, to work and to slay other men, for their own peculiar advantage. The slavery which fills the prisons of Sicily, and makes Lazzaroni of half the population of Naples, is the same in spirit as that 'peculiar' system which makes half the whites of South Carolina Pariahs in their own land, and slaves of the blacks."

The Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says:

"Thus far Kossuth's advent in the city has been a failure. The South, as a general thing, are not only against everything Kossuth may ask, but against his mission *in toto*. They will be glad when he leaves. They do not wish to understand him, and do not wish to hear him."

Temperance.

The friends of Temperance are moving in various parts of the country, for the adoption of a law similar to that of the State of Maine.—Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, are holding Conventions, and circulating petitions for this object. We are glad to learn that Ohio is not idle. Though there is as yet nothing doing commensurate with the importance of the work, Temperance men were greatly surprised last summer to find that the temperance clause in the new constitution was adopted. The Legislature, we think, will hardly be likely to give them a like surprise.

Success will only be the reward of vigorous and persevering effort. The following or similar petitions are now in circulation in various parts of the State. Pass them round. Fill them up—

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, in General Assembly convened:

The undersigned petitioners, citizens of the County of _____, and State of Ohio, would represent to your honorable body, that the evils of intemperance are still felt to an alarming extent by all classes of our community; and that in our opinion these evils result from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, among us; we would, therefore, respectfully ask of your honorable body the enactment of a law similar to that recently passed by the State of Maine on this subject, the provisions of which are in our judgment, well calculated to remove the evils of which we complain.

Christiana Prisoners.

On the second inst., the U. S. Marshal took nine of the Christiana prisoners from Philadelphia to Lancaster. Where they were discharged by the State authorities.

The Washington Correspondent of the True Democrat, who has just visited Lancaster and Christiana, says that while there he was assured

1st, That all who participated in the death of Gorsuch have gone out of the country, and that those arrested and now in prison were none of them concerned in it.

2d, That, except for the interference of white men, the colored people would have slain every man who came to arrest them, not sparing the Deputy Marshal.

3d, That Gorsuch was shot by a slave who was his half-brother.

4th, That there were three of Gorsuch's slaves present; one of whom shot him and another shot his son, who has since recovered from his wounds.

5th, That most of the colored people who collected on the occasion were fugitives, all of whom have fled to Canada, and not one has been or will be arrested.

The whole matter was managed with much judgement and skill.

Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

The Committee having charge of the Anti-Slavery Fair held in Salem, report as follows:

The room obtained for the occasion, was the same that was used for the Fair of last year—the Town Hall. It was handsomely decorated with evergreens, which were obtained from Wm. Ray. The number and variety of articles furnished by the donors, we think was larger and more valuable than those which have heretofore been displayed at any Anti-Slavery Fair in this place. In addition to the contributions from Salem and the country round about, extending as far as New Lyme and Litchfield, a box of valuable articles was sent from friends in Michigan, and another from the Phila. Fair Committee; for which we here return our thanks, and assure the donors that their contributions will do good service to the Anti-Slavery cause in the West. New Lyme, sent as last year, its contribution of a fine deer; and we gave the friends at that place timely notice, that their practice has been such, that those who will attend future Fairs, will expect as a matter of course, that New Lyme venison will grace the supper table. Of individual contributions we must mention a handsome oil painting of New Brighton, Pa., presented by John O. Osborne of this place, and one of the Martinique Slaves, by A. Canfield of Litchfield.

It is scarcely necessary to attempt to enumerate the articles upon the sale tables; suffice it to say, they presented a good display of the useful and ornamental, embracing the variety usually supplied on such occasions. The refreshment table was well furnished, and well patronized.

The Fair continued open two days, Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday evening a Concert was given by the Heights, and on Thursday a public dinner and supper was provided. It was earnestly hoped that the pleasant weather and good travelling of the week preceding the Fair, would welcome in the New Year. But such was not the case. Lowering skies, falling rain, and roads almost impassable from mud, were the gloomy auspices under which the doors of the Fair were thrown open. The prospect within, however, soon grew brighter than that without; and when the Fair closed, every one was astonished to learn it had done so well.

The supper, which was handsomely got up, was superintended by Annie Wilson, and Margaret and Howell Hise, whose labors in the department assigned them were arduous and unceasing. Our former friends in the neighborhood, as well as those more remote, contributed liberally to the tables; a fine fat buck, a small drove of turkeys, a large flock of chickens, vegetables, fruit, cakes, butter, &c., constituted a supply fully equal to the demand, though the latter was large. William A. Lease, a Free Soiler of this place, volunteered to cook the meats, and by the admirable manner in which he did it, gave entire satisfaction to those who partook of them, and saved the Committee considerable labor and some expense.

The receipts of the Fair this year may be thus stated:—from dinner, supper, and refreshment tables \$62, admission fee to Fair and Concert \$34, commission on sale of goods belonging to sundra persons \$10.50, proceeds of sale of Fair articles (including over \$20 for goods on commission,) \$150.18; total \$256.68. Out of this was paid for rent of room, and sundra other expenses (including cost of goods taken on commission,) \$13.96; leaving a balance of \$212.72, which has been paid to the Treasurer of the Western Anti-Slavery Society. This amount, though small when compared with that realized by Anti-Slavery Fairs in most other places; is considerably larger than that of last year, and larger than we hoped to obtain under the circumstances; and should encourage those interested in the Salem Fair, to labor to extend the sphere of its operations, and increase its usefulness.

The Committee feel that every year's experience enables them to accomplish with greater facilities the work necessary to be done; and they trust that every succeeding Fair, will be an improvement upon its predecessors, until the spirit of caviling can find in them nothing upon which to fasten. The pecuniary results of such an agency as an Anti-Slavery Fair, is not the most important, though by no means one of the least. It quickens into active life the spirit of Anti-Slavery, rubs from the soul the rust of lethargy, enlarges and gratifies the social feelings, forms a rallying point around which abolitionists gather, and presents to the world an evidence of the faithfulness of those who are laboring for the redemption of the bondman from his chains, of our country for its curse. Let us then be not weary in well doing; and if we have done well now, do far better in the year before us.

SALLIE B. GOVE.

Salem, Jan. 3d, 1852.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia.

During the progress of the Anti-Slavery Fair in Philadelphia, a Convention was held, which was addressed by Rev. W. H. Furness and Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. At the close of the meeting there was a call for Castner Hanaway and Elijah Lewis, who were present, to come forward before the audience. They reluctantly appeared and were greeted with tempestuous cheers. Says the Freeman:

"Mr. Giddings, standing between them, and taking them by the hand, said: 'I declare to you, my friends, that I am far prouder in being permitted to grasp the hands of these brave men, than I should be to receive the applause of the mightiest prince that ever trod the footstool of the Almighty.' The cheers which followed this were tremendous."

The Freeman further states that the Philadelphia papers gave a fair report of the proceedings of the meeting—instead of misrepresentation and caricature, which it has been heretofore their custom to present.

France.

We learn from the last Arrival from Europe that the election in France passed off quietly. Louis Napoleon is probably confirmed in his dictatorship by the vote he has obtained. His usurpation it is affirmed has been made with the sanction and promised support of the despots of Europe, with Russia at their head.—That this is but one movement in a systematic effort to crush the rising spirit of emancipation in Europe. The friends of Freedom in Europe, are looking hopefully to England and America to resist this conspiracy of governments against the liberties of the people. What a pity it is that in looking to America they are looking to a government which will of necessity be either hypocritical or half hearted in their aid. A government directed by slaveholders must of necessity be the friend of tyranny against liberty, whatever may be its pretensions.

The following extract from an article communicated by Louis Blanc to one of the London Journals, shows his estimate of the dangers which now surround the friends of Liberty in Europe. Other English papers corroborate these views.

"To divide Europe into three great empires—a Russian empire, extending to Constantinople; an Austrian empire, with the definite annexation of Italy; a French empire, with the addition of Belgium. From this new holy alliance between three great despotic empires to cause to arise, a war to the death against the democratic party, and against the liberal and constitutional party, to extinguish beneath the armies' tread what the absolutists powers call the revolutionary flame—that is to say, whatever lights the human spirit on the way of progress—and if England resists, to crush her. Such is the plan (who can doubt it longer?)—such is the sacrilegious plan of which the sack of Paris is the commencement, and for the accomplishment of which Louis Bonaparte has delivered France into the hands of French Cossacks."

On the reality of this plan, and on the abominable complicity which binds to the fortune of the Emperor Nicholas the ambition of Louis Bonaparte, I may be able very shortly to publish some proofs, which I am now in course of collecting. We can then judge of the important influence which Russian gold exercises in the humiliation and misfortune of France.

BREVITIES.

The Steamer Pampero used as a transport by Lopez has been condemned by the United States Court and is to be sold.

Four fugitive apprentices have recently been returned from Connecticut, on claim of the individuals to whom they were indentured in New York. They were returned under the authority of the fugitive law of 1850.

Large numbers are leaving California for the gold regions of Australia.

Late accounts state that all the Cuban prisoners who are citizens of the United States have been released by order of the Spanish Government.

Several boats have been lost by the breaking up of the ice in the Ohio River.

Kline and his Gang, it is said, have recently been prowling about in the neighborhood of Christiana, searching for more victims.

The slave who was sentenced to be hung in Shelby County, Ky., has been pardoned by Gov. Powell, and sold for \$900.

Jenny Lind leaves for Europe immediately. Her departure is hastened by the news of the sudden death of her mother.

Barnum's Museum in Philadelphia was burned on the 23th ult.

Caravajal is said to be marching victoriously towards Monterey.

The Cumberland at Nashville was frozen over on Friday week, for the first time in about twelve years.

Since the suspension of navigation, nearly 300 newspaper mail-bags have laid in the post-office at Cincinnati, awaiting transportation South.

There are in the United States 120 Colleges proper; 43 Theological, 17 Law, and 37 Medical Schools. The number of volumes contained in the Libraries of the Colleges is estimated at 871,800. Of the Colleges 13 are under the direction of the Baptists, 8 under Episcopalians, 13 belong to the Methodists, and 11 to the Roman Catholic Church.

The Graefenburg water-doctor, Priessnitz, is dead.

Fredrika Bremer arrived at Stockholm on the 22d of November last, in season to be present at the funeral of her elder sister, Miss Maria Bremer.

The New York Legislature convened at Albany on Monday last, and the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburgh on Tuesday.

Kossuth has promised to visit Columbus.

The Mother and Sisters of Kossuth it is reported have been imprisoned.

February, 1852, is bissextile, or leap year. It has in its twenty-nine days, five Sabbaths. The like has not occurred since 1834, a period of 21 years.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses have been occupied with the festivities of the holidays and their maneuverings in regard to the Kossuth receptions.—Nothing of importance has been done. Though some of the speeches have exhibited very clearly the true spirit of slavery.

In the House Mr. Bayley of Virginia, offered a Resolution which was adopted, in reference to a circular from the British Government inviting the free colored population of the United States to settle in the West Indies and calling upon the President for information on the subject.

Electro-Magnetism—The Paine Light.

We intended ere this to notice the two lectures delivered some time ago in this place by L. S. Coffin of Oberlin, on the subject of Electro-Magnetism, and the New Paine Light. Coffin appears completely master of his subjects and is an excellent lecturer. He is also supplied with a large amount of apparatus illustrating beautifully, the Telegraph, Electro-Magnetic Engine, &c.

The Light exhibited and explained by the lecturer is not the Electro-Magnetic light, of which so much was said in the newspapers some months ago; and which appears not to have succeeded. The present light is one Mr. Paine claims to have discovered, perhaps in his attempts to apply his first discovery to practice. It is not electrical, but is produced simply by passing common atmospheric air through a liquid mixture, and consuming it as it escapes from the jet of a burner. The passage through the mixture appears to render the air combustible.—The probable explanation however is that the air is merely saturated with combustible particles from the mixture. Be this as it may, the light exhibited on the second evening was a brilliant one, equal at least to a dozen common tallow candles. The expense of such a light, for three hours, the lecturer stated, would not equal that of one candle. The principal ingredient in the mixture through which the air is passed, is Benzole, a substance distilled from Naphtha. The apparatus for producing this light can cost but little and may be used in any dwelling; and we are unable to see why the discovery may not be made of great utility.

Editor's Table.

The Pennsylvania Freeman appears in new and enlarged form. Its mechanical appearance is fine. Its anti-slavery is what might be expected from one who Fke Mr. Johnson has fought a good fight for freedom from the commencement of the war. We hail the enlargement and the extended circulation of our anti-slavery sheets, as a sure indication of progress in our cause, and we rejoice in it, as it gives increased facilities for the still further extension of the good work.

True Democrat.—The Cleveland True Democrat comes out greatly beautified and enlarged for its new year's work. It makes a most splendid appearance. The character of the paper—excellent heretofore, we only hope may be as much improved, as its typography and general appearance. Its circulation we understand has been recently very considerably extended.—Success to it.

The Ohio Farmer and Mechanics Assistant.—Devoted to Agriculture.—Mechanics.—Social Improvement and General Intelligence. Cleveland, Thomas Brown, Publisher. Such is the title, and such the objects of a new, large and beautiful weekly, the first number of which we have just received.

We know of nothing which indicates more substantial prosperity, than the number and elevated character of our periodicals, devoted to Agriculture and horticulture. From the specimen before us, the Farmer bids fair to take rank among the best. It will be a welcome visitor, to the families of our intelligent farmers. Terms, \$2.00 per annum. Two copies for \$3.00.

A GRAND EXHIBITION.—If the South should finally consent to have Kossuth treated with common civility and be received as a Nation's guest, he will be invited probably, to take a look at the slave pens. A negro woman will then be whipped so as to let the illustrious Fugitive learn how our glorious Union is preserved, the band playing "Hail Columbia." A hunt will then come off.—Cagney Chief.

A good idea Mr. Chief. Certainly, they should not fail to give him specimens of the practical workings of our domestic institutions. They say that Kossuth abolished serfdom in Hungary—perhaps he may be captivated by the beauties of chattelism, and substitute it in its place. He might thus compromise on easy terms with Austria and Russia, and greatly relieve Webster, Fillmore & Co.

Pro-Slavery Spile.—The True Democrat has the following. Dr. Aikin like many a one before him, seems to have lost his temper with his argument. It will be singular if the union of the Presbyterian church with slavery shall gain favor with men of sense, by such a course as the Dr. is pursuing. But the argument is quite worthy of the cause.

On Saturday night, Mr. John B. Seymour engaged the basement of the Stone Church, from Dr. Aikin himself, in which to hold a Temperance meeting on Tuesday night.

On Monday morning, Mr. Seymour, Chairman of a Committee of the Society to procure Speakers for the occasion, waited upon Dr. Nevins, to engage him as the principal Speaker. He readily and cheerfully consented to speak and the announcement was made accordingly in the city papers. Dr. Aikin, learning the fact from that source, yesterday morning declined letting the Temperance folks use his Church, because Dr. Nevins was to Lecture to the meeting is therefore indefinitely postponed.

Quite Clever.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says "that since the failure of the Christiana trials, it is proposed that Congress shall do a little something more in the way of saving the Union, by re-enacting the alien and sedition law, and by making sheep stealing high way robbery."

Colony for Oregon.—A Colony of Presbyterians are about to emigrate to Oregon in the Spring. They go with a regularly organized Church, a pastor, teachers, &c. Mr. S. H. Thompson of Hanover in this county, is their Secretary.

SENATOR DOUGLASS says that "England is but a half-way house between despotism and republicanism." Very true, Mr. Senator, but in the matter of republicanism the United States is only half a house.—Cleveland Herald.

Letter from

DEAR MARIUS: For what most wholly rest of mankind." I what men call "the north and north-dense unbroken forces Massachusetts, where the panther, the cat, martin, the cat, years ago. And when to me before unexplored. Much intercourse with question. I see no until they are venerable, down among on time tradition. Consider now, it will at quality—a manufacture.

The real friends of ry Society in this much fewer than I found a man, who is very few indeed, who pro-slavery Church.

There is a hatred of ception of principle. most of the abolitionism, and yet Joshua Sumner are held in swearing to support Slavery to every State mystery of inquiry.

There is a professed between Free Soilism in our discussions, it every man I meet.

hold of the latter, and supporters of his claim United States. And take the office under and they say their money elect them, would while holding their v.

On this latter question. I wish you upon it. We are aware to support slave remote, by sending a they would not send can a representative gross, with their view being known what are

The Roman Senate libation to the nation ner made haste with accepting the office.

Letter from Parker Pillsbury.

DEAR MARIUS: For a week, I have been separated almost wholly from the world, and "the rest of mankind." I was never before so near the men called "the borders of civilization." To the north and north-east of me, stretches a dense unbroken forest, as large as the whole of Massachusetts, where roam the moose, the bear, the panther, the catamount, the wild cat, the martin, as undisturbed almost, as two hundred years ago. And winter too, reigns with a rigor to me before unexperienced, and unknown. Much intercourse with the world is out of the question. I see no newspapers, or nearly none, and they are venerable with age, and their villages, few among men, have long ago passed into a wilderness. Consequently, if I write you a letter now, it will at least have the merit of originality—a manufacture out of the whole new cloth.

The real friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society in this County of Herkimer, are much fewer than I supposed. I have scarcely found a man, who is not still a voter, and but very few indeed, who are not supporters of a pro-slavery Church.

There is a hatred of slavery, but no clear perception of principle. The Constitution is to the most of the abolitionists, a perfect gospel of Freedom, and yet Joshua R. Giddings and Charles Sumner are held in the highest honor, while avowing to support it as the very palladium of slavery to every State in the Union, where that "mystery of iniquity" is established.

There is a professed, or pretended difference between Free Soilism and Liberty Party, but in our discussions, it is lost sight of, by almost every man I meet. This region is the strong hold of the latter, and Gerrit Smith has many supporters of his claim to be President of the United States. And they tell us that he can take the office under the present Constitution, and they say their members of Congress, could they elect them, would be admitted to seats, while holding their views of the Constitution.

On this latter question, we have much discussion. I wish you would give an opinion upon it. We are often told that if they must swear to support slavery in any way, direct or remote, by sending a man to Congress, then they would not send one. But the question is, Can a representative enter the halls of Congress, with their view of the Constitution?—it being known what are his real sentiments.

The Roman Senator was bound to offer his blood to the national deity. Charles Sumner made haste with his obligation, in his letter accepting the office. He says:

"I accept as the servant of the Union; bound to study and maintain with equal patriotic care the interests of all parts of our country."

And again he pledges and covenants: "To DISCOURTAGE EVERY EFFORT TO LOOSEN ANY OF THOSE TIES BY WHICH OUR FELLOWSHIP OF STATES IS HELD IN FRATERNAL COMITY!"

Such intense does Mr. Sumner burn, in manifestation of his devotion to the Moloch of this nation's worship and adoration.

Suppose now that a Representative or Senator is elected, of the Gerrit Smith School, and writes out his opinions and intentions. Must he not say—

"Our Constitution is an Anti-Slavery instrument. Under it, no Union ever did, or ever can exist with slaveholders. Every slaveholder is a tyrant—a Haynau—a pirate. He has no business with the national flag—no right to its protection. It did not cover him, when first unfurled—does not now. The Congress that enacted the Fugitive Slave Law, was a committee of kidnappers. Millard Fillmore, who signed it, is a kidnapper. The Supreme Court of the United States, and the Attorney General, who have expressed opinions upon it, are kidnappers. Daniel Webster is the very Bolshoi of all the kidnappers. Every Commissioner, Marshall and Deputy Marshall, is a kidnapper, whenever he attempts to execute that law. Our Government, is, and ever has been a Despotism—a Combined Piracy. Every Slave is free. There never have been any lawful, or Constitutional Slaves. And now be it known to the nation and the world, that as soon as I and my party can possess ourselves of the power, Slavery ceases; ceases, not only in the District of Columbia and the Territories, but all over the Country. Every Slaveholder shall be deemed an outlaw, a felon of the foulest character. And he shall lose his grasp upon his victim, or wash out his sin, in his own heart's blood. And so help us God, the army and navy of the nation, shall execute our mandates."

Such is the Anti-Slavery interpretation of the Constitution of the United States. Can a man go into Congress if elected, who is known to hold such views of it? Who believes it? No! And whenever any man votes for Gerrit Smith, or any other, to hold office in the General Government, he declares to the world, that his candidate is ready to fill the office, as other men will fill it; and that he is willing he should. And the world are bound to understand it. And the first Liberty Party man, who goes to Congress, will go thus, and act thus, or he goes not at all.

No better men can go, than are there now. And whoever votes for Gerrit Smith, libels him, unless he actually is ready to go, and pour out his libations with the rest, at the terrible sacrament of the National Gods.

What is wanted here and every where, is more determined adherence to principle. Such adherence as kept Catholic Ireland unrepresented in the British Parliament for two Centuries, because her representatives would not swear allegiance to the Established Religion, and belie and libel their own. And it is wanted as much in the Church as in politics. You would mar-

vel to see what creatures, professed abolitionists are supporting as ministers and teachers of religion. And some of them, it is charitable to believe, are weaker in head, than depraved in heart. It seems to me the stupidity of some of the priests, as well as the depravity of others, cannot be surpassed. And yet, abolitionists support them, and will attend their meetings while ours are holding at the next door.

Even here to-day, and it is Sunday, it is thus—a Church of Liberty Party Abolitionists, minister and all, are at home the greater part of them, having no meeting of their own, rather than to attend and participate in our deliberations and discussions—using any amount of our time they might choose. And they have appointed a prayer-meeting for evening, lest some Nicodemus of theirs, might stray in with us, under cover of night.

What can we do, but testify against such hypocrisy and wickedness, no matter though it be practiced under the name of Liberty Party, and by a so called Anti-Slavery Church. A few are opening their eyes—and the time is near, when our bitterest foes and persecutors will be this kind of Churches, out of whom God's people will be scattering, like Lot out of Sodom under a convoy of guiding and protecting Angels.

Yours from the battle field,
PARKER PILLSBURY.
Herkimer Co., New York, Dec. 1851.

The Apollonians.

This company of vocalists performed last evening in the Town Hall greatly to the pleasure and satisfaction of their audience. Their programme was good, embracing a variety of choice and most excellent songs. We lay claim to no ability for musical criticism,—but we were delighted with their power of voice and skill in execution. We understand they intend visiting Salem again soon. We advise our citizens to be on the lookout for their coming and by all means hear them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—The following is an extract from a letter from Paris, published in the Boston Traveller.—Dated December 3d.

I send you a Galgani, which will give you all the information the government will allow them to publish, for it is known that this Republican President has put a file of soldiers in every printing office in Paris except the Constitutionnel and La Patrie, the government newspapers. The people can not even get a handbill printed in all Paris. Galgani told me himself to-day, that he had six soldiers in his printing office and a government proof reader. His paper is the only one they allow to be printed, except the two above.

The Black Swan.—The Rochester, N. Y. papers report that the concert recently given in that city by this colored vocalist exceeded all expectations. She had an audience of five or six hundred at \$1.00 per ticket.

The American says: "We have never seen an audience so curiously expectant for the debut of the new vocalist. Hardly had her first notes fallen upon their ears, however before their wonder and astonishment was manifest in an interchange of glances and words of approval, and the hearty applause that responded to the first verse she sang, was good evidence of the satisfaction she afforded." At one time she astonished the audience, and brought down thunders of applause, with the bass of Old Hundred, and the baritone of "When stars," &c. The concert was quite remunerative."

Election of Post-Masters by the People.—We are glad to see a movement in favor of this measure in Congress. This branch of Presidential patronage should be cut off. And besides the people of a neighborhood or town know best who can and will serve them effectually and faithfully. Mr. Allen of Massachusetts has introduced into the House of Representatives the following resolutions. Such a measure would doubtless meet the wishes of a vast majority of the people of the country.

Whereas the best interests of the country demand that the great and rapidly increasing patronage of the Executive Department of the General Government be diminished, by transferring the power of appointment, whenever it can be done without prejudice to the public service from the Executive to the people; and whereas the appointment of more than twenty thousand deputy postmasters constitutes the largest branch of that vast patronage—

Be it therefore resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report, within thirty days, an amendment to the Constitution, by which Congress shall be empowered to provide, as far as practicable, for the election of deputy postmasters by the qualified voters in the respective localities in which post offices are situated. Provided, That if in the opinion of said committee, Congress has already such constitutional power, said committee shall, instead of said amendment, report within the time aforesaid a bill to effect the aforesaid object.

DRAYTON AND SAYRE.—God of our Fathers!—Shall we longer consent that these noble fellows be incarcerated in the infernal dungeons at Washington? Shall the Hungarian Hero be carressed and honored at our Capitol to insult the sufferings of the generous and brave of this land? Is there not courage and virtue and strength in it to pull down the Bastille and let these men free? Heaven knows it would delight our hearts if it were done in sight of the noble Kosuth! Are not three years of torture enough?—Shall we spend our sympathies upon Cuban invaders, and kidnapping scoundrels, and shut our hearts against the generous and brave who suffer for deed of mercy and humanity? Answer this, ye braves of Christiana and Syracuse?—Carson League.

ANOTHER SLAVE DRAGGED INTO BONDAGE.—A few days ago a young female was arrested at New Buffalo, (Michigan) where she had resided for some length of time.—She had been married but a short time before she was torn away from her husband by the cruel slave hunter and hurried off into Kentucky slavery, never more to see her husband.

Ohio Legislature.

The Legislature of this State, convened on Monday last.

JOHNSON was elected Speaker of the House.

M. H. MEDARY, Clerk.
J. J. Robinson, Sergeant at Arms.

IN THE SENATE.

WILSON, Speaker.
C. B. FLOOD, Clerk.
Watson, Sergeant at Arms.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

At four o'clock on Monday, Gov. Wood delivered his Message. It is a straight forward document, discussing important topics of general interest. To the exclusion of political matters.

RECEIPTS.
Total, \$2,878,656 71 2
Balance in the Treasury 15th Nov., 1850, 130,412 12 0

Amount applicable to the disbursements of 1851, \$3,000,000 89 2
Amount of payments out of Treasury during the year ending Nov. 15, 1851, 2,696,360 57 6

Balance remaining in the Treasury, Nov. 15, 1851, \$913,607 25 6

After referring to, and recommending such changes in the Judiciary, as have been made necessary by the adoption of the New Constitution. The Governor discusses the important question of public education as follows:

The 6th article of the Constitution is imperative on the General Assembly to provide for an efficient system of Common Schools throughout the State. This is certainly one of the most interesting subjects which can occupy your consideration, or that of the American people. Under systems like ours, where the real sovereignty is with the citizen, and he rules himself—where the government is upheld or put down by the opinions of the people, expressed through the "self-renouncing power of the ballot box," and not by violence—light, knowledge, intelligence, science, are essentially necessary to be widely spread among the masses of the community. A common English education is within the reach of all, and is, at least, indispensable to the happiness, safety and prosperity of the State. Experience has shown that education, with the masses of the people, affords infinitely more protection to liberty, good morals, and more security to the rights of others, than all the criminal enactments that have ever been made, or prisons that have been built.

If we desire the rising generation to be virtuous, lovers of freedom, and to cherish our institutions, which we must soon leave behind; if civilization, intellectual enjoyment, substantial refinement, love or order and prosperity are to be leading characteristics with those who are to succeed us, the means must be provided, and an efficient Common School system devised. The youth of the State must be educated, and instructed in habits of useful and industrial pursuits, for habits formed in early life are likely to follow to its close.

The constitution has very wisely provided for the inviolability of the principal of the school funds, which now are, or heretofore shall be, under control of the General Assembly, and for the faithful application of the income to the purposes designed. It has also declared that such sums shall be raised by taxation, or otherwise, as with the income of the school trust fund, will secure an efficient system of common schools throughout the State; and this Constitution, the representatives of the people have solemnly sworn to support.

For the amount and condition of all monies and grants for school purposes, the General Assembly is referred to the report of the Secretary of State. It is respectfully recommended that every school district should be required to have a school kept in it, from the first of December until the first of April in each and every year, and that parents or guardians, and all others, entrusted with the custody of children, should be required to send them to some school for at least three months of that time, unless for good cause excused by the directors. It is likewise suggested that some method should be provided better suited than the one now in force, to prevent the employment of all but competent teachers, and those of unexceptionable moral character.

I believe it to be true that children, in the habit of attending school become fond of it. The desire to learn increases. If the foundation be laid in youth, every one of either sex, as a general rule, and in any ordinary condition, may become possessed of a common English education, may be intelligent and intellectual. There is leisure sufficient from the employment of all, if the disposition exist. The General Assembly might do much to improve our common schools and to promote the cause of education, by providing for suitable libraries in every school district, such as would be adapted to the capacities and tastes of youth.

In Massachusetts every school is furnished by the State with Webster's Dictionary, as the standard work of orthography and pronunciation. The same is recommended by a committee of the New York Legislature for the Empire State.

It is admitted to be the most valuable work of the kind extant by the learned men both here and in Europe; and its general use in our schools would break down all provincialisms, so to speak, and produce uniformity and elegance in the use of our language. Words would then be used by every one, in the same sense in which they are defined by that able lexicographer.

Much might also be done by the General Assembly to encourage literary taste, by small aid, from time to time, for the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers, for permanent literary associations, lyceums, and clubs in our cities and towns. It would certainly have a tendency to prevent dissipation by the desertion of places tending to immorality, and cause young men to store their minds with useful knowledge, and elevate themselves in their own self-dignity and self-respect.

Again I would say, let the masses be educated. Send information and the means of instruction among all classes of our people unable to provide it, and your jails will be-

come tenantless, your penitentiary greatly diminish in its occupants. The songs of riot and debauchery will be seldom heard in your streets, and your Executive will escape the constant annoyance of parents, wives and children, for some ignorant and disgraced, but still cherished object, who has forfeited his liberty to satisfy the claims of justice.

My predecessor, in his last annual message, among other things, recommended a thorough revision of the school laws. He remarks: "The law which now professes to regulate this system, has been in force for many years. It has undergone many alterations; is printed in many different volumes of the Statutes, and is thus made difficult to read and still more difficult to be understood by the great majority of persons whose duty it professes to point out."

I fully concur with him in opinion, and the entire subject is earnestly and respectfully recommended to the early and deliberate consideration of the General Assembly, with full conviction that the people of Ohio will cheerfully submit to any reasonable burdens that may be imposed, in aid of the school fund, and which shall be faithfully applied to the purposes of common schools, believing as they justly do, that it would relieve them from other burdens, in a measure, which are now levied to secure the faithful and prompt administration of penal laws.

Another subject of very great consideration and regard in every humane and sensitive community, is that of suitable accommodation for the insane, blind, deaf and dumb. The Constitution declares that institutions for these unfortunate classes in society shall always be fostered and supported by the State. Of the management of these institutions the past year, there is no complaint.—They have been conducted with ability, integrity, and skill. For full particulars, I must refer you to the several reports which I have caused to be laid before you, and recommend them to your consideration, and the institutions to your liberal support.—Neither is believed, by any means, to be adequate for the accommodation of all that common justice requires should become its inmates. Accommodations for the insane are woefully deficient! It is certain that but a small portion of those equally entitled, can be received into the Lunatic Asylum for want of room. For this cause alone, numerous applications, and not infrequently attended with distressing circumstances, are rejected. It is believed by those who have paid attention to the subject, that insanity has increased over previously existing periods, within the last few years; the reason for this increase does not appear to be well ascertained, but when it is known, by the most incontestable statistical tables, that so large a proportion of those who are received at an early stage of the disease, at the Asylums, provided with suitable accommodations, and treated with kindness and care, are entirely restored, every feeling of humanity, and, certainly, obligations of duty to this unfortunate class of our people, should prompt us to early action in their behalf—they should be supported at the expense of the State, and it is worthy, at least, of serious enquiry, whether any one should be turned out, as incurable, for confinement in private dungeons, or the annoyance of friends. There may be some while there is life. This is proved by the reports of every institution for the insane, of long and respectable standing, throughout the entire Union. But if cure or improvement is wholly out of the question, the maniac is, nevertheless, a human being, and the community under a moral duty, as far as practicable, to relieve the evils of his condition.

Experience, it is said, has shown, that large numbers of the insane should not be confined together, nor even upon the same location, that it is neither economical, nor the tendencies beneficial to the patients. It is believed by those of intimate acquaintance with Lunatic Asylums, that they should be located in pleasant situations, with extensive fields or grounds attached, susceptible of being adorned, cultivated, rendered pleasant to the eye, and calculated to divert the diseased mind from the malady with which it is beset.

Dungeons, jails, and private cabins, are by no means the locations suited to the recovery of disordered intellect, and, while they are repugnant to our feelings, their tendency to gloom and sadness is rather to confirm than remove the disease.

It is supposed from the best information which could be obtained, that there can be but little less than thirteen hundred insane persons in Ohio utterly unprovided for.

It is submitted to the General Assembly, whether steps should not immediately be taken for the erection of two additional Asylums, in other sections of the State, and to be so constructed that they may be enlarged, from time to time, as necessity may require. I know of no appropriation more to be justified by every feeling of humanity, and of obligation to our fellow-men.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ever foremost in acts of charity and benevolence to the unfortunate, has, within the last year, created a stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and pledged the one half of the public lands for its redemption, to raise the means to provide for the insane, and this in addition to heavy, previous appropriations.

Our young, but noble sister, the State of Indiana, with only one half our population, less than half our wealth and resources, with but limited commerce, and more limited manufactures, is entirely ahead of us in institutions for the mute and blind, and has a well-conducted Lunatic Asylum, nearly as large, and with the grounds attached to it, more than equal to our own. Here, people do not complain. They support their institutions liberally, though the means, for that purpose, must, in a great measure, be dug from the soil.

It is a reproach to our State, and a stain upon previous legislation, that some steps have not long since been taken for the purchase of more extensive relief to this suffering portion of our people.

The General Assembly will not, I am certain, if it can see its way clear, permit the present session to pass by, without the necessary legislation to provide additional asylums for the accommodation of the insane. From different sections, and from the most respectable sources, urgent solicitations have been repeatedly made, that this subject should be pressed upon the consideration of the legislative authority at the earliest practicable period.

On the temperance question the Governor speaks as follows:

The 15th section of the Constitution declares, that no license shall, hereafter, be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors. This section submitted, in a separate article, was adopted by a large majority. The traffic can no longer be legalized by statute.—The power to prevent evils arising from the use of ardent spirits, so far as it can be done by law, is, nevertheless, conferred upon the General Assembly. What provision should be made, is a matter for serious consideration. Laws hitherto have not produced the desired effect. They have been the origin of many prosecutions, but they have not prevented the retailing of intoxicating drinks, though prohibited under severe penalties.—Drunkenness and immoralities arising from the use of ardent spirits may be punished as crimes, but it is doubtful whether any legal enactment, will prevent their being sold, by retail, while their importation is permitted by the laws of the United States, and their manufacture by our own.

Societies and individual philanthropists have spared no creditable action, to stay the evils of intemperance, for many years. Their exertions have done more good, by a moral force which they have given to public opinion in social intercourse, than all the laws that have, as yet, been enacted. The subject is submitted to your care.

At the last session, the General Assembly passed a resolution instructing the Executive to enquire into the circumstances of the abduction of the family of Peyton Polly, and, if satisfied of their freedom, to take such measures as he deemed expedient for their release, and to pay the expenses from his contingent fund.

This was a colored family, consisting of eight persons. On investigation it was ascertained that a high-handed outrage had been committed on the soil, and against the dignity and sovereignty of the State of Ohio, on the night of the 6th of June, 1850, in the county of Lawrence, and that the entire family, residing remotely from assistance, was basely kidnapped, carried into the State of Kentucky and Virginia and sold into slavery, where they were not slaves, but in fact free persons. This family consisted mostly of children.

Immediately after the passage of the resolution, information was received that four of this family were sold in the mountains of Virginia, in the county of Wayne, and that four others were on their way down the river to the lower country, in the hands of purchasers, and for sale. Without loss of time, counsel was despatched to Louisville, to intercept those in that direction, employ assistance, if necessary, and to institute legal proceedings to establish their freedom and to secure their return.

They were speedily overtaken and placed in the custody of the law, but in different counties in Kentucky. The question as to one, Peyton Polly, has been tried, his freedom established, and he has been returned.

The other cases are still pending. Though prepared, on our part, and trials urged at the last terms of the Kentucky Courts, as I am advised, the defence caused them to be stopped. I am informed there is no reasonable apprehension entertained, of an unfavorable result.

Counsel was likewise sent to Virginia to secure the four there, and to institute the proper proceedings for their recovery. After difficulties which proved nearly insurmountable, they were hunted out in the mountains of Sandy, remote from civilization, and suits commenced, which are yet undecided. Assurances have been given by counsel, likewise, of their favorable termination. Copies of portions, of all the correspondence on this subject, as well as the reports of those sent to both Virginia and Kentucky, will be transmitted to you, if desired.

Six individuals who were the authors of this outrage stand indicted for it in Lawrence county. They were supposed to be lurking in Kentucky, as fugitives from justice. A requisition, therefore, was made on the Governor of that Commonwealth, and an agent dispatched to procure their arrest and return to Lawrence county for trial.

The Governor of Kentucky promptly issued his warrant, but on search being made it was ascertained the fugitives had fled to parts unknown, but, probably, west of the Missouri, and beyond the reach of process at the present time. An eye will be kept on their apprehension, at some future period, by the present Executive, and he will leave it as an inheritance to his successor, if not before taken, to spare no exertions to vindicate our sovereignty by the punishment of this lawless banditti of pirates.

I take great pleasure in saying that, from the information received, an honorable promptness and zeal were manifested, not only by the authorities, but by the respectable classes of citizens in both Virginia and Kentucky, for the surrender of the fugitives, and for a fair and impartial trial of the question of freedom or slavery of this family.

It is supposed sometime must now intervene, before these suits can be brought to a close.—Should further important information be received, before your adjournment, it will be communicated.

I ought also, in justice to add, that, notwithstanding slavery is interwoven with all their institutions and civil relations south of the Ohio river, is nevertheless, to be found noble, and generous impulses in favor of the colored race, among a large portion of the people, when the right of freedom is honestly believed to exist.

Various other topics are briefly referred to, among which are the establishment of a house of Industry for Juvenile Offenders and of an institution for Idiots. The agricultural interests, The State Fair and the proper reception of Kosuth. The Governor closes with the following very sensible advice:

In setting the new Government in motion, it will be vastly better to begin aright, to do but little, and perform it well, than to do much, without proper care and mature deliberation.

To you I look to supply any omissions and defects of my own, in this communication, and I cannot but express the hope, that the same Almighty power who has conferred such multitudes of blessings on our State and Nation, will inspire this General Assembly with wisdom, in the discharge of its various and important trusts, that its action may tend to the permanent welfare and happiness of the people of Ohio.

REUBEN WOOD.

Mr. Clay is gradually sinking. He is able to set up but little, and his case is considered almost hopeless. He expresses a strong desire to speak once more in the Senate in opposition to the measures advocated by Kosuth.

Later accounts state that Mr. Clay's health is improving.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending January 7th.

D. Wilson, Kennet Square.	2.00-323
A. C. Frost, Olivet.	60-329
M. A. Groaner, Salem.	75-319
C. S. Mygatt, Canfield.	2.00-312
H. Case, Rootstown.	1.50-383
E. Case.	1.50-373
H. Baldwin, New Lyme.	1.50-429
E. Baldwin.	1.50-382
L. Gaines, Morgan.	1.00-358
E. Poor, Windham.	60-343
Mrs. E. Woodruff, Poland.	1.50-380
E. Cope, Columbiana.	1.50-384
A. Hersey, Kenton.	1.50-380
W. W. M'Fadden, Marshall's.	1.50-388
A. Clement, Dudley.	2.27-417
C. Gould, Litchfield.	2.00-368
C. Matson.	1.50-294
S. Brown, Zanesfield.	1.50-383
T. Pennock.	1.00-407
B. Michner.	1.50-416
T. Grant, Mt. Union.	1.50-362
G. W. Simmons, E. Lexington.	2.00-329
Robt. B. Glasier, Ann Arbor.	1.50-381
R. Wilson, Raisin.	75-325
T. Chandler.	25-336
A. Lapham, Farmington.	60-335
D. H. Tuse, Salem.	1.60-367

MARRIED.—On the 31st ult., at the residence of A. Myers, by Esq. Kennett, Mr. ISAAC STANLEY to Miss L. JANE LONGSHORE, all of this place.

Agents for The Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglas, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.
Timothy Woolworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O.
Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio.
Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.
Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co.
H. D. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co.
Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Geauga, Co., O.
J. Southam, Brunswick.
O. O. Brown, Bainbridge.
L. S. Spees, Granger.

Job Printing Establishment, BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO.

The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the lowest living prices.

HUDSON.
(Office Back of Tresscott's Book-Store, Salem, O.)

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

THOSE who desire to make presents to their friends on the approaching holidays, will do well to call at McMILLAN'S BOOK STORE, Five Doors East of the Town Hall, where they will find an assortment of SPLENDID GIFT BOOKS.

Also, A great variety of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for entertainment on long winter evenings and all other times. Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, and all kinds of Stationery, wholesale and retail; Accordeons, Fancy Articles and Toys, &c., &c.
Salem, Dec. 18, 1851.

Fancy Goods, and Yankee Notions.

WHOLESALE and retail, at the lowest prices. Just received at the Yankee Notion Store, North side Main-st., Salem, a large supply of Fancy Goods, and Yankee Notions.

CONSISTS IN PART OF

Ribbons	Hose, all kinds
Satin	Hall hose
Silk serge	Gloves, all kinds
Silk, Lauen & Cotton	Shoes—men's, women's
Handkerchiefs	& children's
Green & Blue Borage	Gum over-shoes
Book & Mail Muslin	Buttons, all kinds
Jackonets	Spoons, table desert and
Sewing & saddlers silk	tea Silver plated, Ger-
Silk Twist	man silver, britania.
Coat's best spool cotton	Butter knives, silver plated,
Suavies	& German silver
Victoria "	Spectacles—silver plated
Yankee "	and German silver
Skein thread	
Shoe "	Pen and pocket knives,
Patent do.	best quality
Zephyr	Scissors "
Silk worsted linen & cot-	Ivory dressing, hair and
ton braid	pocket combs
Shen & cotton tape	Pocket wallets
Table cloths	Bill
Brown holland	Porte Monnaie
Irish linen	Shoe lacets
Silk, linen & cotton	Cravat and pant buckles
lace	Fancy soaps, all kinds
Edgings	Galloons
Children's hoods	Needles
" " coats	Pins
Children's	Darning needles
Carpet bags	Bag and purse clasps
Hair & cloth brushes	Steel heads
Dusting & scrub "	Hooks and eyes
Horse, cloth & hat "	Umbrellas
Dolls	Linen collars
Children's gum toys.	

Together with a large assortment of Fancy Stationary and other articles.

SALEM, O.—O. C. 15th, 1 61.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE subscriber is induced to offer, for the benefit of those not prepared to commence study at the usual time—first Monday of October—and who are desirous of availing themselves of his facilities, for acquiring knowledge: A second term, opening the second Monday of December. And can assure those who may come, that they shall have equal opportunities with those now here, and that the two classes shall not conflict with each other, but on the contrary, may be of mutual benefit.

Among the means at command for demonstration, may be found a fine French Osteological Manikin, skeletons, wet and dried preparations, life sized, and hundreds of other anatomical plates, a collection of most approved colored plates for illustrating Medical Botany and Pathology, besides a well selected modern Library, containing works on all the various branches, affording an opportunity of no ordinary character to Ladies and Gentlemen, for speedily and thoroughly acquiring a knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology, or the science of Medicine. The design is, as it has been heretofore, to give as far as

